

RISTIC, Miomir

Health conditions in the Prizren Region during the 2d half of
the XIX century. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 91 no.5:541-543
My '63.

(HISTORY OF MEDICINE, XIX CENT.)
(PUBLIC HEALTH)

5

MIŠTIC, Mironir; NIKOLIC, Slavisa

Apropos of a case of eutizone poisoning. Srpski ark. celok. lek.
92 no.9:907-909 S'64.

1. Interno odeljenje Opste bolnice u Pristini (Sef. dr.
Dikomir Filipovic).

YUGOSLAVIA

SAVIN, Stevan; RISTIC, Milosav and TRAJKOVIC, Petar; Internal Medicine Clinic A, Medical Faculty of University (Interna klinika A Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta), Head (Upravnik) Prof Dr Gjorgie BRKIC, Belgrade.

"Practical Importance of Determining Urinary Sodium."

Belgrade, Srpski Arhiv za Tselokupno Lekarstvo, Vol 93, No 4, Apr 1965; pp 391-396.

Abstract [German summary modified]: Data on natruria in 5 persons after 5 days of salt free diet; milliequivalents of sodium showing positive balance in hepatic cirrhosis, negative sodium balance in nephropathies, normal balance in the healthy person. The importance of monitoring daily sodium loses is stressed. This is important both for diagnostic and therapeutic guidance purposes. 5 graphs, 3 Western references; manuscript received 1 May 64.

YUGOSLAVIA/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries
Processes and Apparatus for Chemical Technology

K-1

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 14195

Author : Ristic Momcilo

Title : Design Calculations of a Continuous Operation Reactor

Orig Pub : Tehnika, 1956, 11, No 8, 1205-1207

Abstract : For a reactor equipped with a stirring device, equations have been derived which characterize the correlation between angle velocity, dimensions of stirrer blades and height of the liquid level in the apparatus.

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- 27 -

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binders. Concrete.

H-13

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khin., No 13, 1958, 44024.

Author : Iovanovic Milutin, Ristic Moncilo.

Inst :

Title : Special Technical Ceramics with a Base of Talc. I.
Cordierite.

Orig Pub: Tehnika, 1957, 12, No 8, Hem. ind., 11, No 8,
126-2129.

Abstract: A review of questions concerning the position of
Cordierite (C) $2\text{MgO} \cdot 2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{SiO}_2$ in the system
 $\text{MgO}-\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3-\text{SiO}_2$, its properties and synthesis from
talc, kaolin and technical Al_2O_3 . Low thermal
expansion coefficient of C, $1-2 \cdot 10^{-6}$, and good
dielectric properties, render the articles made

Card : 1/2

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binders. Concrete.

H-13

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 44024.

from C of particular value in electric insulation.
However, C-ceramics have a narrow temperature interval
of sintering - fusion; above 1440°C decomposes to
mullite and a melt. Data are presented concerning
the characteristics of C-ceramics of the Swiss firm
Isola-Werke (I) and of the German firm Sterag (II)
(respectively I, II): water absorption 5-10; 0;
tensile 200-350; 250-350 kg/cm²; compression
3500-6000; 3000-5000 kg/cm²; thermal expansion co-
efficient $1.8-4 \cdot 10^{-6}$; $1.1 \cdot 10^{-6}$; breakdown vol-
tage 5-12; 10-20 Kv/mm; dielectric constant about 5;
electric resistance at 600°C 10^5-10^6 ; 10^4-10^5 ohm.cm.

Card : 2/2

M-15

TUG/1-59-3-25/57

Ristić, Momčilo, Engineer, Head of Laboratory
(Nr 10 Ratka Mitrovića St., Čačak)
Solid State Reactions as a Consequence of the Diffusion
Process (Reakcije u čvrstom stanju kao posledica pro-
cesa difuzije)

Technica, 1959, Nr 3, pp 457-460 (YU:1)

The article analyzes the phenomena of solid-state re-
actions and gives the basic principles of the diffusion
process on the basis of literary data. The possibility
of using radioactive isotopes to determine the diffusion
rate is discussed and illustrated. The diffusion
mechanism may be explained on the basis of the Frenkel
and Prigogine's theory, i. e. defects in the crys-
tal lattice structure of the interacting solids. High
temperatures would thus facilitate diffusion by in-
creasing the number of defects in the lattice. Formu-
las are given for determining the number of Frenkel and

E

YUGOSLAVIA/Solid State Physics - Diffusion

Abs Jour : Ref Jour - Fizika, No 12, 1959, 27394
Author : Ristic, ^{M. S. S.} Momulo
Inst : -
Title : Reaction in the Solid State as a Consequence of
Diffusion Processes
Orig Pub : Tehnika, 1959, 14, No 3, Hem. ind., 13, No 3, 33-36
Abstract : In connection with the fact that the presence of
production of a new phase is connected in the major-
ity of cases with the diffusion process, namely with
the penetration of one of the reacting elements
through a layer of reaction products, the classical
laws of diffusions are analyzed in detail, and also
the mechanism of diffusion, whereby a dependence is

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Y/001/60/000/005/002/002
D257/D304

AUTHOR: Deliž, Dejan, Doctor of Engineering, Professor
and Ristić, Momčilo, Engineer

TITLE: Solid state reactions between metal heaters and ceramics
in electrically heated furnaces

PERIODICAL: Tehnika, no. 5, 1960, 971-972

TEXT: The authors outlined the reactions and mechanisms of Mo with the $Al_2O_3 - SiO_2$ system, and a Cr-Fe - Al alloy with the systems $Al_2O_3 - SiO_2$, $MgO - SiO_2$; they deal with their usefulness and that of "sintercorund" (pure Al_2O_3) as material for carriers. The report is in four parts: (1) The reactions of an alloy with Cr, Fe Al, [Abstrator's note: Cr/Fe/Al refers to the alloy: 30% Cr, 5% Al, 65% Fe, which erroneously appears in the original as: 30% Cr, 5% AC/ with Al_2O_3 and $MgO - SiO_2$ ceramics. Alloy (30% Cr, 5% Al) is in popular use as a

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Solid state...

furnace element and was here used in wire form (TYP Cr Al 30.5 DIN 17470). Wires of different diameters were embedded into milled (0.3 - 0.6 mm bead size) Sipalox A and Sipalox C (60% Al_2O_3 and 70% Al_2O_3 respectively) materials, and then heated to an optimum temperature of 1300°C. Investigations showed that corundum powder in place of Sipalox A and C does not react with the wires at all. Reaction in the case of the alloy and Al_2O_3 is attributed to the presence of quartz in the Sipalox material. The mechanism is postulated as follows: on heating Al diffuses to the surface of the alloy where it oxidizes, forming an impermeable layer preventing further Al diffusion; but, with free quartz present, the oxide coat reacts with SiO_2 ; aluminum continues to diffuse to the surface, where it reacts with SiO_2 . The diffusion coefficient of Al in iron is greater than the diffusion coefficient of chromium in iron, which supports this theory. Determination of the Al contents of the alloy on heating with the ceramics

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Solid state...

also support this mechanism. The more rapid loss of Al and lower reaction time in thinner wires is due to a much smaller volume/area ratio, as compared to thicker wires. When the Al in the alloy is used up and can no longer form a surface layer, reaction between quartz and Cr and Fe oxides proceeds quickly. This mechanism also applies to $MgO-SiO_2$ type ceramics where free MgO can react with coats of Al_2O_3 to build spinels. (II) The reaction between $Al_2O_3 - SiO_2$ and Mo is due to the presence of free quartz in the ceramic mulls; together with the increased electrical conductivity of mulls above $1000^\circ C$. Short circuits thus arise the molybdenum spirals, melting the refractory former and thus giving rise to reactions. Quartz reacts with molybdenum oxide even at $1320^\circ C$, and to stop this, MgO has been added to remove free quartz. The pure Al_2O_3 carrier, "Sintercorynd" is more efficient; it was found unreactive as a former even at $1950^\circ C$. (III) Reactions of Al_2O_3 with Mo, W, and Pt. In high vacua Al_2O_3 and Mo do not react, nor do they do so in pure H_2 , but if the hydrogen contains traces of

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oxygen grey spots appear at the contacts; those spots increase with an increase in contamination, showing reaction. The electrical properties of tungsten were measured in high vacuum at 1500 C, when it showed no reaction with alumina. Platinum does not react, but in reducing atmospheres, minute amounts of quartz present transform to SiO_2 , which reacts with Pt given platinisilicides, important in thermocouples of the PT/PT-Rh type. (IV) Reaction of C, W, Mo with ZrO_2 and MgO. Ceramics of the ZrO_2 and MgO type react with C, W, and Mo at high temperatures at pressures of 10^{-4} - 10^{-5} Torr. In fact all these materials react with each other at high temperatures and in intimate contact. In conclusion, a Cr-Fe-Al alloy reacts with Al_2O_3 - SiO_2 and MgO - SiO_2 type ceramic carriers only if free quartz is present. Mo if oxidized at the surface reacts even at 1300°C with quartz, to form molybdenum silicates. Hence the following systems can be used for construction of furnace heating elements: (1) Fe - Cr - Al alloy and ceramics free from quartz and MgO. (2) Mo heaters and sintered corundum (pure Al_2O_3),

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ZrO₂, or MgO. (3) Tungsten heaters and pure Al₂O₃, MgO, or ZrO₂.

(4) Pt heaters and pure Al₂O₃. There are 2 tables and 7 non-Soviet-bloc references. The reference to the English language publication reads as follows: P. Johnson, J. Amer. Cer. Soc. 33, 1950, 168-171.

ASSOCIATION: Tehnoloski fakultet univerziteta u Beogradu, Jugoslavija
(Technological Faculty, University of Belgrade, Yugoslavia)

SUBMITTED: November 25, 1959

Card 5/5

X

RISTIC, Momcilo, inz. (Beograd, Patrisa Lumumbe 10/I); KOSTIC, Emilija,
inz. (Beograd)

Mechanism of the sintering of uranium dioxide. Tehnika Jug 17
no.7:Suppl.: Hemindustrija 16 no.7:1257-1361 JI '62.

DELIC, Deja, dr inz., prof. (Beograd, Visokog Stevana 31); RISTIC, Momcilo,
dr inz., honorarni docent

Preparation of cermets by solid state reactions of Al-
Cr₂O₃ system. Tehnika Jug 19 no.5:Suppl:Hemindustrija 18
no.5:930-933 My '64.

1. Faculty of Technology, University of Belgrade, Belgrade.
2. Editor, "Tehnika [Supplement:Hemindustrija] 2 (for Delic).

RISTIC, Momcilo M.

Kinetics of the reaction of the Al-TiO_2 system. Glas Hem dr
28 no.3/4:123-127 '63

1. Faculty of Technology, Institute of Inorganic Chemical
Technology, Belgrade.

DELIC, Dejan; RISTIC, Momcilo M.

Thermochemistry of the reactions of the Al-TiO₂ system. Glas
Hem dr 28 no.3/4:129-135 '63

1. Faculty of Technology, Institute of Inorganic Chemical
Technology, Belgrade.

RITOV, M.N.

Economic potentialities of construction and erection work. Avt.
dor. 28 no.4:16-17 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

ACCESSION NR: AP4016521

Y/0001/64/000/001/0133/0136

AUTHOR: Delic, Dejan (Doctor of engineering, professor, Belgrade); Ristic, Momcilo (Doctor of engineering, honorary docent)

TITLE: Cermets obtained from solid-state reactions of the Al-TiO sub 2 system

SOURCE: Tehnika, no. 1, 1964, 133-136

TOPIC TAGS: cermet, solid-state reaction, nuclear technology, microhardness, ceramographic characteristic, sintering, Al-TiO sub 2 system, Al-TiO sub 2 exothermic reaction, exothermic reaction

ABSTRACT: The article describes the ceramographic characteristics and the microhardness of various products of exothermic reactions between aluminum and titanium oxide in varied initial proportions. Very accurate initial proportions were obtained by first mixing a measured amount of aluminum powder into a measured amount of ethyl alcohol, before adding the adequate amount of titanium oxide; the ethyl alcohol also served as a lubricant. It was observed that an increase in the initial proportion of aluminum increased the amount of the metallic phase in the product; the texture of the specimens was characterized by

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ACCESSION NR: AP4016521

proportional distribution of pores and grains; and the specimen resulting from a 50-50 initial mixture showed the greatest microhardness. The authors conclude that the exothermic reactions of the Al-TiO₂ system produce cermets of the type Ti-Al₂O₃ and Ti-Al-Al₂O₃ as a result of the reaction between the aluminum and titanium oxide and of the sintering of the nonreactive solid-liquid state system. Greater possibilities for obtaining cermets through exothermic reactions are indicated, particularly in the field of nuclear technology. Examples are the obtaining of U-Al-Al₂O₃, the obtaining of UO₂-MeO in order to stabilize UO₂, and the sintering of UO₂ by means of additives in the form of metal powder and higher uranium oxide. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Tehnoloski fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu (Faculty of Engineering, University of Belgrade)

SUBMITTED: 29Aug63

DATE ACQ: 14Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA, ML

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 010

Card 2/2

DELIC, Dejan, prof., dr inz. (Beograd, Visokog Stevana 31); RISTIC, Momcilo,
dr inz., honorarni docent

Obtainment of cermets by solid state reactions of the Al-TiO₂ system.
Tehnika Jug 19 no.1:Suppl:Hemindustrija 18 no.1:133-136 Ja '64.

1. Tehnoloski fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu. 2. Clan Redakcionog odbora, "Tehnika-Supplement:Hemindustrija"(for Delic).

RISTIC, M. M.; RADIC, S.; ZIVANOVIC, B.

Characteristic parameters of sintering as measures of the effect of compacting pressure on the sintering of uranium dioxide. Bul Inst Nucl 14 no. 4: 199-208 0 '63.

1. Department of Reactor Materials, Boris Kidric Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Beograd-Vinca.

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins. Antibiotics
ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 10, 1959, No. 68780
AUTHOR : Misic, N.
INVENTOR :
TITLE : Glycerine Suppositories
ORIG. PUB. : Arhiv farmuts., 19 7,7, No 1, 73-75

ABSTRACT : Presented is the review of preparation methods
of glycerine suppositories in accordance with
the Yugoslavian, American, Swiss and English
pharmacopoea. In all the above mentioned pharmacopoeas,
glycerine is converted into solid form
by the addition of a soap, gelatine or an oil.
Certain modifications are proposed by the Yugoslavian
pharmacopoea. It is recommended that:
1) A finished medicinal soap be used instead
of stearic acid and Na_2CO_3 , which results in
the lowering of acidity and in the improvement

Card:

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ZIVKOVIC, B., RISTIC, O.

Agropedologic and microbiological properties of some types
of soils in Vojvodina. Zemijiste biljka 12 no.1/3:339-344
Ja-D 163.

1. Institute of Agricultural Research, Novi Sad.

RISTIC, Predrag; NIKOLIC, Vera; OBRADOVIC, Jelena

Occurrence of ocher-sienna northwest of Arandelovac. Glas
Prir muz : 14/15:105-113 '61.

RISTIC, Predrag; TERZIC, Mileša

Metaleucities and feldspathic trachytes of Mali Kik and Kikovo in the greater area of Rudnik. Geol anali 28:295-302 '61.

1. Mineralosko-petroloski zavod Prirodno-matematickog fakulteta u Beogradu.

PAVLOVIC, St.; RISTIC, P.

Study of leucite in the region of Gnjilane and of the natural and artificial products of its transformation. Glas Prir mat SANU 241 no.18:29-40 '60.

1. Mineraloski zavod Prirodno-matematickog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu

RISTIC, S.

21
Spectrophotometric measurements on natural and irradiated kunzite. Slobodan Ristic and Stanislava Lipovac (Inst. Nuclear Sci., Boris Kidrich, Belgrade, Yugoslavia). *Bull. Inst. Nuclear Sci. "Boris Kidrich"* (Belgrade) 9, 77-80(1959).—Two specimens of optically polished kunzite, one a lilac variety of Pala, Calif., and the other a rose variety from Minas Gerais, Brazil, were each irradiated with x-rays at dose rates of some hundreds of r./min. for varying intervals and their spectra in the range of 2000-10,000 Å. were detd. A linear relation between the log of x-ray dose and area subtended by the resp. spectra was established. Some of the variability in the data was attributed to a time effect, change in the spectra occurred between the time of irradiation and the time of recording the spectra, and a temp. effect, resulting from keeping the irradiated specimen at various temps. for extended periods prior to photometric measurements.

Lloyd ~~Kahn~~

HR

463d

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19

Use of radioactive indicators in the study of beryl crystal
lattices. Slobodan Ristić and Rade Drasković (Inst. Nu-
clear Sci. "Boris Kidrič" Belgrade). *Bull. Inst. Nuclear
Sci. "Boris Kidrič"* (Belgrade) 9, 123-31 (1969).—Rates of
absorption of Cs and Co into the beryl crystal lattice were
investigated by the use of Cs^{137} and Co^{60} , resp. Count was
made with an end-window G.M. counter. Absorption
rates show a different mechanism for the absorption of Co
compared with that for Cs. The absorption of Co is as-
cribed to isomorphous replacement, that of Cs to chemi-
persorption.

Alfred J. Moses

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2-463c
463d

Q12

CA RISTIC, SLOVAKIA

Safety valve against return of water in a water pump.
Slovakian Plastic Ball, sec. chim. rev. Yugoslav. 10, 85-6
(1979). A modification of Fournier's check valve is de-
scribed (cf. C. A. 32, 4369). J. O. Tolpin

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

15A

CA RISTIC S

Refractometric investigations of 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis-(*p*-chlorophenyl)ethane in various organic solvents. Stolarčan Ristić (Univ. Belgrade). *Bull. soc. chim. Belgrade* 16, 81-90 (1951) (English summary).—The correlation between n_D^{20} and the concn. (% by wt.) of pure DDT (I) (recrystd. 6 times from EtOH, n_D^{20} 1.4517) in CCl₄, toluene, gasoline (d_4^{20} 0.7165), CHCl₃ (II), CCl₄, MeOH, EtOH (d_4^{20} 0.8086) (III), Me₂CO, AcOMe, and AcOEt was studied and the results are reported in concn.- n diagrams. For I in II and in III the data are also tabulated. Concn. of I in II and corresponding n_D^{20} : 0.00, 1.4420; 0.71, 1.4434; 1.42, 1.4517; 7.26, 1.4577; 11.67, 1.4610; for I in III these data are: 0.00, 1.36184; 0.25, 1.36193; 0.41, 1.36220; 0.55, 1.36246; 0.81, 1.36300; 1.21, 1.36345; 1.26, 1.36363; 1.39, 1.36372; 1.40, 1.36408; 1.83, 1.36433; 2.22, 1.36527. A linear relationship exists between the concn. (c) and n_D^{20} of the sol $n_D^{20} = (dn_D/dc)c + n_D^{20}$, where $c = (n - n_0)/dn_D/dc$, $dn_D/dc = 1/\varphi + 1$ (vent). By substituting $dn_D/dc = \varphi$, $dn_D/dc = 1/\varphi + 1$ and $n_D^{20} = B$, the equation $c = (n - B)/\varphi$ is obtained, which is in good agreement with the exptl. data, especially with those for II solns.; III solns. show slight deviations. Refractometry is suggested for the detn. of pure I in certain org. solvents. S. Edmund Berger

11710, 11-11-1956

Brief review of our chemical terminology. p. 1057
TEHNIKA (Savez inženjera i tehnicara Jugoslavije)
Beograd. Vol. 11, no. 7, 1956

SOURCE: East Europe Accession List (EEAL),
Library of Congress, Vol. 5, no. 11, Nov. 1956

RISTIC, Slobodan; VUKANOVIC, Damjana

Spectrochemical analysis of the ash of a plant from Lake Ohrid.
Gl hem dr 23/24 no.5/6:339-347 '58/59. (EEAI 10:4)

1. Prirodno-matematički fakultet, Fizickohemiski zavod, Beograd;
Institut za nuklearne nauke "Boris Kidric," Beograd.
(Yugoslavia--Fresh-water biology)
(Spectrochemistry) (Phosphorus)
(Iron) (Rubidium) (Lithium)

RISTIC, Slobdan S.; MARINKOVIC, Momir P.

Mutual relations of isotopes in uranium, and problem of their spectrochemical determination. Glas Hem dr 25/26 no.3/4:161-168 '60/'61

1. Institute of Nuclear Sciences "Boris Kidric," Department of Spectrochemistry, Beograd - Vinca.

RISTIC, Slobodan; PREMERU, Ante; MARINKOVIC, Slobodan; MARINKOVIC, Momir

A very interesting case of the application of spectrochemical analysis for criminologic purposes. Glas Hem dr 25/26 no.3/4: 223-233 '60/'61

1. Institut za nuklearne nauke "Boris Kidric," Beograd - Vinca.

RISTIC, S.

Spectrochemical analysis in the world and in Yugoslavia;
abstract. Glas Hem dr 27 no.9/10:568 '64

1. Faculty of Sciences, University of Belgrade.

RISTIC, Slobodan, inz.

Integration, basic condition for the introduction of modern technology and automation in industrial production processes. Automatika 4 no.1:9-11 '63.

1. Sekretariat za industriju SIV, Beograd.

PAVLOVIC, S.; RISTIC, P.

Study of leucites of the Gnjlane region and natural and artificial
products of their transformation. Bul sci nat SAN 25 no.7:119-120
'59. (EEAI 9:12)

(Serbia--Leucite)

S/081/63/000/002/005/088
B180/B186

AUTHORS: Ristić, Slobodan S., Marinković, Momir P.

TITLE: Isotope concentration relation of uranium and the problem of its spectrochemical determination.

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 2, 1963, 53, abstract 2B316 (Glasnik khem. drusht. Beograd, v. 25-26, nos. 3-4, 1960-1961, 25-26 [Serbo-Croat.; summary in Eng.])

TEXT: After a brief analysis of published data on the determination of the concentration relation of U isotopes and methods used therefor, the authors discuss the problem of the spectrochemical determination of U^{235} in U^{238} in the light of preliminary experimental work carried out on spectrographs, types Hilger E-478 and Jarrel-Ash 3.4 t. One spectrogram, which was obtained on the latter instrument in the fourth series (without a series classifier) showed a line very similar to the U^{235} line which has greater isotope shift. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]
Card 1/1

RISTIC, Slobodan

Spectrochemical analysis of a sample of beryl from Serbia.
Glas Hem dr 19 no.9:585-593 '54.

1. Institut za nuklearne nauke "Boris Kidric," Beograd-Vinca.

RISTIC, S., inz.

"Automation in the technological and economic development of
Yugoslavia" by [prof., dr] Dusan Calic. Reviewed by S. Ristic.
Automatika 4 no.1:77 '63.

RISTIC, Slobodan, inz.

Role and tasks of our research, planning, and producing
organizations in the introduction of mechanization in economy.
Tekhnika Jug 17 no.12:2336-2339 D '62.

RISTIĆ, Slobodan; VUKANOVIC, Damjana

Spectrochemical and flame photometric analysis of some samples of crude salt of the Ulcinj Salt Factory. Gl hem dr 23/24 no.5/6: 349-357 '58/59. (EEAI 10:4)

1. Fakultety of Sciences, Institute for Physical Chemistry, Beograd.
(Montenegro--Salt) (Spectrochemistry)
(Flame photometry)

YUGOSLAVIA

RISTIC, Dr Svetislav, Epidemiological Department (Epidemio-
losko Odeljenje), Public Health Institute of Serbia (Zavod
za Zdravstvenu Zastitu NR Srbije).

"An Epidemic of Infectious Hepatitis in the Village of
Donje Ljubinje (Prizren Opstina People's Committee) in
1961."

Belgrade, Glasnik Zavoda za Zdravstvenu Zastitu NR Srbije,
Vol 11, Nos 1-2, 1962, pp 23-31.

Abstract: [Author's Serbocroatian summary modified] The
above-named village had 49 cases of infectious hepatitis
with jaundice in 1961, mainly in September and October.
There were no deaths. Human excreta from an infected
house above the village contaminated the village water
supply during heavy rains in early September, causing the
greater number of the infections. Incubation time varied
from 16 to 36 days, the average being 26 days. Charts and
diagrams, no references.

1/1

ILIC, Cedomir, dr.; BANOVIC, Natalija, dr.; RISTIC, Svetozar, dr.

Dermoid cyst of the maxillary sinus. Lijechn. vjesn. 85 no.2:
165-168 '63.

1. Iz Otorinolaringoloskog odeljenja Gradske bolnice u Beogradu.
(DERMOID CYST) (MAXILLARY SINUS)
(SURGERY, OPERATIVE) (PARANASAL SINUS NEOPLASMS)

5

YUGOSLAVIA

Dr Cedomir ILIC, Dr Natalija BANOVIC and Dr Svetozar RISTIC, Department of Otorhinolaryngology of City Hospital (Otorinolaringolosko odeljenje Gradske bolnice), Belgrade.

"Dermoid Cyst of the Maxillary Sinus."

Zagreb, Lijecnicki Vjesnik, Vol 85, No 2, 1963; pp 165-168.

Abstract [French summary modified]: Case report in man aged 34 with chronic intractable headache, surgical excision finally brought relief. Photomicrograph, 11 Western references.

1/1

MIŠTIC, Velimir M., dipl. inž., asistent

A class of adaptable multivibrators whose synthetic basis is related to the Norlington circuit. Automatika 5 no.3:287-289 1962

1. Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Chair of Electronics, Belgrade.

FIGURE 1.

Theoretical and practical explanations of the dyeing process. p. 653.
TKSTIL. Vol. 4. No. 6, June 1955. Beograd.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress,
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955.

RISTIC, Z.

Theory and practice of the dyeing process. IV. Dyeing synthetic fibers. p. 21

TEKSTIL, Zagreb, Vol 5, No. 1, Jan, 1956

SO: EEAL, Vol 5, No. 7, July, 1956

FISHING, ..

Finishing of stockings made of regenerated cellulose. p. 110. (LACHEE, Vol 4, No. 2, Feb. 1955.)

SG: Monthly list of East European economic data. (WEAL, LC, Vol 4, No. 4, June 1955, Encl.

RISTIC, Z.

3

Apparatus for barium number determination as a measure for the mercerizing grade. M. Arsenijević and Z. Ristić (*Bull. Soc. chim. Belgrade*, 1954, 19, 141-144). A new, improved Ba no. determination is described in which the standard solution of Ba(OH)₂ is at no time allowed to come into contact with atm. CO₂.
S. K. LACHOWICZ.

IVANKOVIC, Dragoslav, dr; RISTIC-BORCIC, Vera, dr

Etiologic factors in coronary diseases. Med. glas. 16 no.2:84-87
F '62.

1. Interno odeljenje gradske bolnice u Beogradu - nastavna baza Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu (Upravnik: prof. dr I. Andrejevic)

(CORONARY DISEASES etiol)

RISTIC-BORCIC, Vera, dr.; IVANKOVIC, Dragoslav, dr.; RADAKOVIC, Natalija, dr.

Psychosomatic aspects of coronary disease. Med. glas. 15 no.9/10:
413-416 0 '61.

1. Interno odeljenje Gradske bolnice u Beogradu. Na stavna baza
Medicinskog fakulteta (Upravnik: prof. dr M. Andrejevic)

(CORONARY DISEASE psychol)

IVANKOVIC, D., dr.; POPOVIC, R., dr.; ROSIC, D., dr.; RISTIC-BORCIC, V., dr.

Ismelin in the treatment of arterial hypertension. Med. glas.
16 no.9:410-412 S '62.

1. Interno odeljenje Gradske bolnice u Beogradu - Nastavna
baza Medicinskog fakulteta (Upravnik: prof. dr. M. Andrejevic)
(GUANETHIDINE) (HYPERTENSION)

RISTIC-BORCIC, Vera, dr.; IVANKOVIC, Dragoslav, dr.

Puroveratrine in the treatment of arterial hypertension.
Med. glas. 14 no.2:74-76 F '60.

1. Interno odeljenje Gradske bolnice - Beograd, Nastavna baza
Medicinskog fakulteta, Upravnik: prof dr. M. Andrejevic; Kardioloska
ambulanta VI Doma narodnog zdravlja, Upravnik: dr K. Guelmino.
(VERATRUM ther.)

RISTICH, O.

Development of bacteria in fertilized ponds of the Curug
Fish Farm (Yugoslavia). Mikrobiologiya 34 no.1:140-146
Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Tekhnologicheskiy fakul'tet universiteta, g. Novi Sad.

Yugoslavia/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry, D

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 726

Author: Ristich, P.

Institution: None

Title: Eruptive Rocks in the Area of the Radan Plateau

Original

Periodical: Geol. an. Balkan. poluostrova, 1955, Vol 23, 163-187 (published in Serbian with a German summary)

Abstract: A petrographic description of amphibolic and pyroxenitic andesites, amphibolic and pyroxene dacites, and pyroclastic rocks. Chemical analyses are given for amphibolic andesite containing hypersthene and augite, augite-hypersthene-hornblende andesite, amphibolic augitic andesite, and segregated andesinic plagioclase.

Card 1/1

RISTICH, REDAK

YUGOSLAVIA/Physical Chemistry - Solutions, Theory of
Acids and Bases.

B.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 39038

Author : Ristich, Redak

Inst :

Title : Refractometric Study of 2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)-1,1,-
-trichloroethane (p,p'-DDT) in Various Organic Solvents).

Orig Pub : Klasnik, Khem. drushtva, 1957, 22, No 2, 93-98

Abstract : As a continuation of the previous study (Comm. I, Bull
soc. chim. Belgrad, 1957, 16, 81), new refractometric
investigations were conducted at 25°C in 15 organic
solvents. The linear relationship was verified between
 ϕ (dn/dc) and concentration (C) for the entire series
of solutions. In certain cases, the measurements were
conducted in saturated solutions. The charts are given
on the experimental data concerning the relationship of

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

DICK, J.; RISTICI, J.

Specific new method of antipyrine determination by the complexometric way. Studii chim Timisoara 9 no.3/4:269-272 J1-D '62.

RISTICI, J.

A new fast, gravimetric, method for the determination of cadmium. Studii chim Timisoara 9 no.1/2:41-45 Ja-Je '62.

BITA, J.; BOSTICI, J.; NEACSU, M.; LUPEA, A.

A new series of compounds with physiological characteristics,
the N,N'-diamino-piperazine series. Pt. 1. Studii chim
Farmacera 10 no.2:179-187 J1-E'63.

GAL, S. (Budapest), XI., Gellert ter 4); LIPTAY, G. (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4); RISTICI, J. (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4)

Derivatographic determination of water content in cadmium thiobarbiturate. Periodica polytechn chem 7 no.1:21-26 '63.

1. Institut für organisch-chemische Technologie der Technischen Universität, Timisoara (for Ristici). 2. Lehrstuhl für Allgemeine Chemie, Technische Universität, Budapest (for Gal and Liptay). Vorgelegt von Prof. Dr. L. Erdey.

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Farmacia, Vol IX, No 9, Sep 1961, pp 525-528.

Data: "A New Method for the Determination of Aminopyrine."

Authors:

DICK, I., -Prof.-

RISTICI, J.

DICK, J.; RISTICI, I.

A new specific way for the determination of pyramidon by the complexometric method. Studii chim Timisoara 6 no.3/4:47-52 J1-D '59.

(EEAI 10:4)

(Aminopyrine) (Chelatometry) (Nickel)

27
/ A new method for the rapid determination of nickel gravi-
metrically. I. Dick and I. Ristic. Acad. rep. populare
Romine, Baza cercelari stiinf. Timisoara, Studii cercelari
stiinf., Ser. stiinf. chim. 4, No. 3-4, 87-90(1957).—The Ni
salt soln. is acidulated with glacial AcOH; 25 cc. of 4%
pyramidon soln. and 10 cc. of a 20% NH₄SCN sol. are added.
The greenish white ppt. is washed several times and weighed
as [Ni(C₁₂H₁₇ON₃)₄](SCN)₂.

3
4E2c

Jfk

DICK, J.; RISTICI, I.

A new compound of the nicotinic acid with a bacteriostatic and anti-malarial action. Studdi mat Timisoara 7 no.1/2:137-145 Ja-Je '60.

(EEAI 10:4)

(Bactericidal action) (Antigens and antibodies)
(Malaria) (Nicotinic acid)

DICK, J.; RISTICI, J.; POD, L.

Synthesis and technology of antithyroid substances of the
2-thiouracil series. Studii chim Timisoara 8 no.3/4:233-237
J1-D '61.

*

COUNTRY : Romania
CATEGORY : Analytical Chemistry.

E-2

ABB. JOUR. : ROMANIAN, No. 7, 1957, No. 21066

AUTHOR : Dick, J.; Nistice, J.

INSTIT. : Rumanian Academy

TITLE : New Rapid Method of Gravimetric Determination of Nickel

REF. PUB. : Studi si cercetari stiint. Acad. RPR, Baza Timisoara. Ser. stiinte chim., 1957, 4, *

ABSTRACT : A method has been developed which is based on precipitation of Ni with pyramison (1) and NH_4SCN in an acetic acid medium. The complex that is formed $[\text{Ni}(\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{17}\text{O}_3)_2](\text{SCN})_2$ (composition of the complex was ascertained by determination of Ni, SCN^- , and N) has a pale green color, is little soluble in water and in $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ and practically insoluble in ether and in the solution containing an excess of the reagents. On determining Ni, 0.1-0.2 g of Ni-salt being analyzed are dissolved in 40-50 ml water, the solution is acidified with 3-4 drops CH_3COOH , after which 25 ml of 4% solution of 1 and 10 ml 20% solution of NH_4SCN are added. The flocculent precipitate which becomes crystalline

CARD: 1/2

- No 3-4, 67-90.

RISTIVOJEVIC, Milenic, civ. eng.

Attempt at defining the hydrographic Neretva River Basin based on a detailed hydrographic study of its tributaries. Saop Inst. Geogr. Cerni 9 no. 22:57-76 '62.

RISTKHAYN, Engel' Mikhkelevich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Use of a vector diagram method for studying transient processes
in linear a.c. networks. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 6
no.4:411-422 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kafedra elektrooborudovaniya promyshlennykh predpriyatiy
Tallinskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Electric networks)

L 15625-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/T/EWA(d)/EWP(y)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/
 ACC NR: AT5028829 EWP(b)/(N)EWA(h)/ SOURCE CODE: UR/2807/84/000/214/0091/0100

ETC(m)-6 LJP(c) MJW/JD/WW/EM/DJ/JXT(N)
 AUTHOR: Ristkheyn, E. M.; Tiysmus, Kh. A.; Yanes, Kh. I.

ORG: Tallinn Polytechnic Institute (Tallinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Basic data and structural characteristics of the EMN-7 magnesium pump

SOURCE: Tallinn. Politekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy. Seriya A, no. 214, 1964.
 Issledovaniye i proyektirovaniye elektromagnitnykh sredstv peremeshcheniya zhidkikh
 metallov; sbornik trudov, no. 2, 91-100

TOPIC TAGS: magnesium, liquid metal pump, magnetic induction

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the EMN-7 pump developed at the Tallinn Polytechni-
 cal Institute in 1962. This is a plane linear induction pump with a bilateral re-
 tardation coil which has a full-pitch three-phase winding with correction coils in
 all phases. The unit measures 1040 x 575 x 420 mm and pumps magnesium at a rate of
 2.0 kg/sec or 0.0014 m³/sec to a height of 6.0 m at a temperature of 750°C. The
 unit uses 380 v three-phase power at a frequency of 50~. The installation uses 6.9
 kw for pumping and 6.5 kw for heating. The complete technical specifications of

UDC: 621. 318. 38

Card 1/2

L 15625-66

ACC NR: AT5028829

the pump are given. The pump channel is made from Kh25 chrome steel with a wall thickness of 3 mm. The various structural elements of the pump are discussed and schematic diagrams are given for some of them. Orig. art. has: 7 figures. 2

SUB CODE: 13/

SUBM DATE: 00/

ORIG REF: 000/

OTH REF: 000


Card 2/2

RISTKHEYN, E.M.

Equivalent circuit of a synchronous machine for the study of transient electromagnetic processes. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektrotekh. 3 no.11:49-53 '60. (SIRA 14:2)

(Electric Motors, Induction)

(Electromagnetic waves)

L 10638-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(v)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h)/

ACC NR: AR5023755 ETC(m)/EWP(k) IJP(c) SOURCE CODE: UR/0196/65/000/008/K019/K019
JD/WW/JG/EM/DJ/RM

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotehnika i energetika, Abs. 8K114

AUTHOR: Ristkheyn, E. M.; Tiysmus, Kh. A.; Yanes, Kh. I.

TITLE: Principal data and design features of EMN-7 magnesium pump 26

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Tallinsk. politekhn. in-ta, v. A, no. 214, 1964, 91-100

TOPIC TAGS: liquid metal pump, magnesium / EMN-7 liquid metal pump

TRANSLATION: The design of an EMN-7 magnesium pump and its individual assemblies (metal channel and its thermal insulation, inductor, and other parts) are described. Dimensions of the pump and its mounting are reported, as well as all its technical data. The EMN-7 pump was developed and built in the Tallin Polytechnic Institute in 1962. Figs 7.

SUB CODE: 13

Hw

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.318.38:621.65

(N) L 12041-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)

ACC NR: AT5028830 SOURCE CODE: UR/2807/64/000/214/0111/0122

EWA(h)/ETC(m) IJP(c) JD/WW/JG/EM/DJ

AUTHOR: Ristkheyn, E. M.; Tammemyagi, Kh. A.; Tiysmus, Kh. A.;
Yanes, Kh. I. 77

ORG: Polytechnic Institute, Tallinn (Politekhnikheskiy institut)

TITLE: Testing of EMN-7 induction pump on liquid magnesium 11744

SOURCE: Tallinn. Politekhnikheskiy institut. Trudy. Seriya A, no. 214,
1964. Issledovaniye i rproyektirovaniye elektromagnitnykh sredstv pere-
meshcheniya zhidkikh metallov; sbornik trudov, no. 2, 111-122

TOPIC TAGS: electromagnetic pump, liquid metal pump, magnesium

ABSTRACT: Experiments were carried out at TPI to determine the perfor-
mance of the EMN-7 pump in the case of liquid magnesium at 700-800°C.
The following advantages of electromagnetic pumps were established: the
tract through which the metal flows can be hermetically sealed; the
pressure can be controlled electrically over a wide range; the material
used (St 3 steel) is stable in liquid magnesium; filling of the metal
tract with argon excludes the burning off of magnesium during the trans-
fer; the pump can melt magnesium which solidifies the channel. The
pumping system can be completely automated. The experiments also show-

UDC: 621. 318. 38

Card 1/2

L 12041-66

ACC NR: AT5028830

ed that some of the heating elements can be disconnected under steady state conditions without impairing the process in any way. Orig. art. has: 10 figures.

SUB CODE: ~~11~~ 13/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 000

BC
Card 2/2

L 61036-65 EWT(1)/EWP(s)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(1)/EPF(n)-2/ENG(m)/T-2/EMP(t)/EMP(b)/
ETC(m) Ps-L/Pu-L LJP(c) JD/WW/JG/AT/WH
ACCESSION NR: AR5017416 UR/0137/65/000/006/G013/G013

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 6G91

AUTHOR: Ristkheyn, E. M.; Tiysmus, Kh. A.; Yanes, Kh. I.

TITLE: Basic data and construction features of an EMN-7 magnesium pump

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Tallinsk. politekhn. in-ta, y. A, no. 214, 1964, 91-100

TOPIC TAGS: magnesium, liquid metal pump, electromagnetic pump/
EMN-7, liquid metal pump

TRANSLATION: The article describes the construction of the EMN-7 induction pump for pumping liquid magnesium and its individual units (the channel of the induction pump and its heat insulation, the inductor, and other parts). It gives the dimensions and the installation measurements of the induction pump, as well as its technical characteristics. The induction pump was developed and built in the Tallinsk Polytechnic Institute in 1962. Orig. art. has: 7 figures (From RZh Elektrotekhn.)

Card 1/2

L 61036-65
ACCESSION NR: AR5017416

SUB CODE: MM

ENCL: 00

232
Card 2

L 61037-65 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/T-2/EMP(t)/EMP(b)/ETC(m) Ps-4/
 Pt-7/Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/WW/JG
 UR/0137/65/000/006/G013/G013
 ACCESSION NR: AR5017417

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 6G92

AUTHOR: Ristkheyn, E. M.; Tammemyagi, Kh. A.; Tiysmus, Kh. A.; Yanes,
Kh. I. ^{44, 55} ^{44, 55} ^{44, 55}

TITLE: Test of EMN-7 induction pump with liquid magnesium
^{23, 44, 55} ^{23, 44, 55} ¹⁶ ⁵⁵ ²⁷

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Tallinsk. politekhn. in-ta, v. A, no. 214, 1964, 111-122
^{44, 55}

TOPIC TAGS: electromagnetic pump, liquid metal pump, magnesium, argon, oxidation inhibition, EMN-7 liquid metal pump

TRANSLATION: The article describes a laboratory apparatus, developed in the Tallinsk Polytechnic Institute, for a long term test of EMN-7 induction pump on liquid magnesium, and gives the results of the test. Measurements were made of the capacity and head of the induction pump, the temperature at various points in the induction pump, the electrical conditions in the induction pump, and the parameters of the cooling air. Results of the test of the induction pump are presented

Card 1/2

L 61037-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5017417

in the form of experimental curves. The test on the pumping of liquid magnesium, carried out at a temperature of 700-800C for ten days, proved: the operating ability of the induction pump and sufficient resistance of the materials used in the apparatus in a medium of liquid magnesium; use of argon in the metallic passage eliminates oxidation of the magnesium during pumping; the capacity and the head created by the induction pump is easily regulated over a wide range by varying the voltage. Orig. art. has: 10 figures. (From RZh Elektrotekhn.)

SUB CODE: MM

ENCL: 00

252
Card 2/2

RISTOK, YI. V.

RISTOK, YI. V. - "On the Growth of Young Fish in the Lakes of the Saad'yarov Group."
Min of Higher Education USSR, Tartu State U, Tartu, 1955 (Dissertations For the Degree
of Candidate of Biological Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

RISTKOK, J.

Results of the ichthyophenological observations. p. 332

HYDROBIOLOGICALISSED MURIMISED. GIDROBIOLOGICHESKIE ISSLEDOVANIYA.
Tartu, Hungary. No. 1, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 11
November 1959.

Uncl.

RISTKOK, J.; EILART, J., red.; TOOMSALU, E., tekhn. red.

[Ichthyophenological observations in the Estonian S.S.R.
during 1951-1955] Ihtuofenoloogilised vaatlused Eesti NSV-s,
1951-1955. Tartu, Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia, 1961. 74 p.
(Abiks Loodusevaatlajale, no. 42) [In Estonian, Russian, and
German] (MIRA 15:1)
(Estonia—Ichthyology)

RISTLAID, Valdek, dots.; TOMING, R., red.; LAUL, U., tekhn. red.

[Investigation of the gutta-percha content of the spindle tree
in the Estonian S.S.R.] Eesti NSV kikkapuude gutapertsisisalduse
uurimine. Tallinn, Eesti riiklik kirjastus, 1961. 75 p.

(MIRA 15:5)

1. Tartu University (for Ritslaid).
(Estonia--Spindle tree) (Gutta-percha)

LUND, R.; SILMAN, R., ed. tekhn. tead. valik; red.
RISTALL, J., red.

[Selection and adjustment of automatic control systems]
Automaatregulaatorite valik ja häälestamine. Tallinn,
Eesti Raamat, 1962. 162 p. [In Estonian]

(LHA 18:1)

BOVDA, V.; VEDENYAPIN, G.; MOROZOV, A.; FORTUNA, V.; PIIRSOO, E.
[translator]; RISTOJA, J., red.

[Checking the technical condition of a tractor diesel engine without dismantling] Traktorite diiselmootorite tehnilise seisukorra kontrollimine ilma lahti monteerimata. [By] V. Bovda ja teised. Tallinn, Eesti Riiklik Kirjastus, 1964. 57 p. [In Estonian] (MIRA 17:6)

LEPPIK, K.; RISTOJA, J., red.

[Fundamental problems of automatic control] Automaat-
juhtimise põhiküsimused. Tallinn, Valgus, 1965. 191 p.
[In Estonian] (MIRA 18:12)

RITOV, M.N.; BORISOV, B.A.

Planning norms in road construction. Avt. dor. 28 no.12:10-13
D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

RITOV, M.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; GRAKHOVSKAYA, T.M., red.

[Method of calculating the cost of road machinery on the basis of machine-shifts] Metodika rascheta stoimosti mashino-smen dorozhnykh mashin. Izd.3., perer. i dop. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 159 p. (MIRA 18:4)

RITOV, Maks Nikolayevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; YAKOVLEVA, Galina
Aleksandrovna, inzh.; IL'INA, L.N., red.

[Analysis of the use of machinery in road construction]
Analiz ispol'zovaniia mashin na dorozhnom stroitel'stva.
Moskva, Transport, 1965. 78 p. (MIRA 18:4)

BAHCEVANDZIEV, S.; RISTOV, M.

A demonstration for the explanation of the concept of reduced length. Bilten mat fiz Mak 11:21-25 '60.

1. Fizicki institut, Skopje.

SIBALIC, Stanimir M.; JEVTOVIC, Anka D.; RISTOVIC, Ljubisa;
BOJANOVIC, Jelena J.; CORBIC, Milanka O.

Methods of determining nitrogenous substances in biological
materials. II. Determination of nitrogen of the free α -amino
acids and polypeptides. Glas Hem dr 25/26 no.5/7:367-372
'60/'61.

1. Veterinarski fakultet, Hemijski institut, Medicinski
fakultet, Hemijski institut, Beograd.

*

RISTOW, A.

(27)

VEREIN DEUTSCHER EISENHUTTENLEUTE. "Stahleisen-
Kalender 1954." Bearb. von Dr. Ing. Kurt Thomas
unter Mitw. von R. Arntzen, R. Bark, F. Baumann,
I. Beckmann, K. Doese, H. Euler, G. Finke, W. Giese,
K. Guthmann, M. Hansen, H. Kegel, W. Koch, G.
Leder, E. Loh, F. Marchand, K. H. Massoth, A. Muller,
H. Muller, O. Peltzer, H. Poehlmann, G. Prieur, A.
Ristow, E. Schaefer, W. Schuler, H. Spitzer, F. Wese-
mann. 8vo, pp. 338. Dusseldorf, 1953: Verlag Stah-
leisen m.b.H. (Price DM3.-)

THAI, I.

Report of the College of Accounting. p. 8. TOU-THEMES. Budapest.
Vol. 9, No. 8/9, Aug/Sept. 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) LC. Vol. 5, No. 8, June 1956

FOLDI, M.; RISZNYAK, I.; ROMHANYI, G.; SZABO, G.; SOLTI, F.

Insufficiency of the lymphatic flow in the heart. Acta med. hung.
6 no.1-2:61-75 1954.

1. I. Innere Klinik der Medizinischen Universitat, Budapest und
Pathologisch-Anatomisches Institut der Medizinischen Universitat,
Pecs.

(LYMPHATIC VESSELS, physiol.

eff. of ligation of cardiac lymph vessels on ECG &
histol. in dogs)

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY,

eff. of ligation of cardiac lymphatic vessels in dogs)

(HEART, pathol.

eff. of ligation of cardiac lymphatic vessels in dogs)

RIT

" A More Rapid Method of Determining the Required Current Density in Cathodic Protection Against Corrosion" by Ivanov, Ulanovski and Rit. Translated from Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, by Hope.

SO: 1708498

111, 1. 3895/912(OT/657)

620.197.5

A More Rapid Method of Determining
the Required Current Density in
Cathodic Protection against
Corrosion

Zavod, Lab.

7,833-835

1950

S.A. Ivanov, I.B. Ulanovski,
E.Sh. Rit

U.S.S.R.

Cathodic protection consists in polarizing a structure in the cathodic (negative) sense by the application of an electric potential from an external d.c. source, suppressing the action of local voltaic couples and consequently the surface corrosion. From curves of cathodic polarization it is possible to determine the necessary polarization potential and the resulting density of the protective current for the complete shielding of a metal from corrosion. Cathodic polarization curves for steel in sea water are given, using a modification of an apparatus designed by G.V. Akinov, a bridge-circuit employing a ballistic galvanometer being included for measuring the potentials of the specimens. (Bibl. 3) (D.R.B. Canada Translation (T 91 R), 4pp., 15.4.1953)

RIT, E. Sh.

USSR/Metals - Protection

Jul 50

"Accelerated Method for Determination of Current Required for Anticorrosive Cathodic Protection," S. A. Ivanov, I. B. Ulanovskiy, E. Sh. Rit

"Zavod Lab" Vol XVI, No 7, pp 833-835

Suggests curves of cathodic polarization for determining required polatization potential and corresponding current for complete protection of metal construction against corrosion. Describes method and equipment used for plotting curves of cathodic polarization. Demonstrates determination of values for current required for protection of two types of steel. Experiments for cathodic protection of same steel in sea water confirmed data obtained from polatization curves.

166T58